Boudhoma delentan.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL\$7,500,000. RESERVE FUND 4,400,000. RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS

COURT OF DIRECTORS :-CHAIRMAN-W. H. FORBES, Eiq. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN-H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. W. G. BRODIE, Esq. | S.C.MICHAELSEN, Esq. T. E. DAVIES, Esq. J. S. Moses, Esq. . F. HOLLIDAY, Esq. L. POESNECKER, Esq. N. A. SIEBS, Esq. Hon. J. J. KESWICK. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq. Hon. B. LAYTON.

> CHIEF MANAGER. HONOKONG-G. E. NOBLE, Esq. MANAGER.

SHANGHAT-JOHN WALTER, Esq. LONDON BANKERS-LONDON AND

HONGKONG-INTEREST ALLOWED. IN CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily halance. ON FIXED DEPOSITS :-

For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum. For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum. For x2 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum. LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities. and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted. DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 24th August, 1889. THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK

CORPORATION, LIMITED. PAID-UP CAPITAL £ 580,000

West End Office25, Cockspur Street. BRANCHES IN INDIA, PERSIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES. .

HE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT. Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS : Fixed for 12 months; 5 per Cent, per Annum.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS z per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

AGENCY DEPARTMENT: For the convenience of those returning to Europe an Agency Department has been added to the ordinary business of the Bank for the transaction of Personal Agency of every description. Pay and Pensions collected.

Baggage cleared, warehoused or forwarded. Insurances effected. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

H. A. HERBERT. HONGKONG BRANCH.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS

I.-THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING .CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1. 2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

BANK.

-DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONG-KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest. 4.-INTEREST at the rate of 31. % per annum will be allowed to Depositors on

their daily balances. 5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China. 7. - WITHDRAWALS may be made ondemand,

but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary, FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAL

BANKING CORPORATION, G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

HE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders. Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board

London, says "It is the best Disinfectant in use." W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co. Bank Buildings Hengkong, 19th June, 1888.

Untimations.

FINISH OF THE GREAT SALE. the 31st instant, at 2 o'clock sharp. W. POWELL &

Victoria Exchange, Hongkong, 29th August, 1889

KELLY & WALSH, LD

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN FANCY STATIONERY.

NOTE PAPER ENVELOPE 6 WHITE INK.

NOTE PAPEROrdinary Size 60 Cents for 5 Quires. COURT ENVELOPES to match50

Boxes containing 50 Sheets NOTE PAPER and | Ordinary Size 75 Cents. 50 COURT ENVELOPES to match] Albert Size 60

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 30th August 19'9



% FAVIVE OF AN AND RORD & COX

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR FIRST SHIPMENT

NEW SEASON'S

EXTRA FINEST BUTTER, SIGN

in 1 b, and 2 b. Tins.

FINEST ISIGNY BUTTER in 28 D. Tins for Hotels. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1889.

HALL & HOLTZ C. CO. LIMITED.

ABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, and GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, CARPETS, FLOOR CLOTHES, CURTAINS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, CHINA, CROCKERY, and GLASS WARE.

MELBOURNE—1888—EXHIBITION.

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OP. CO., LD.

RECEIVED "HIGHEST AWARD" WITH "SPECIAL MENTION" FOR

EXCELLENCE OF MANUFACTURE IN THEIR EXHIBITS OF HIGH CLASS FURNITURE.

SHOW ROOMS, QUEEN'S ROAD.

OF BALLE & BOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE LAD

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1889.

Honghoug 17th August, 1880.

PREPARATORY TO RECEIVING OUR NEW AUTUMN GOODS, WE ARE OFFERING A SELECTION OF

IGHT WEIGHT COATING, in all shades; SUMMER SUITING and TROUSERING, at very much reduced prices.

SUIT from \$15. COAT from 810. PANTS from 85. QUEEN'S ROAD (Opposite HONGKONG HOTEL) Hongkong, 10th July, 1889

Address : co HONGKONG HOTEL or No. 25, CAINE ROAD. Hongkong, 24th Decemi w, 1888.

HAS JUST RECEIVED. NIEW BROADWOOD PIANOS, KIRKMAN PIANOS, MONINGTON AND WESTON PIANOS, ... All Iron-framed Trichord throughout, from Cash \$250 or easy payments of \$10 per month

For Sale Good Iron Back English PIANOS, that have been on hire for Short Periods, from \$150. LADIES' AND GENTS' POCKET-BOOKS and NOTE CASES, CARD CASES, and TOILET CASES, in great variety. SETS of LEATHER DINNER MATS.

ALBUMS SPLENDIDLY ILLUMINATED, very handsome. Do. for MOUNTING PHOTOGRAPHS. SCRAP ALBUMS, ALBUMS for POETRY, &c. BLOTTING CASES, WRITING CASES for TRAVELLERS, MUSIC CASES, & GOOD SELECTION. PATENT MUSIC BINDER. TOYS and varied NOVELTIES.

Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHAS. D. HARMAN,

Hongkong, 28th August, 1889.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED,

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANFOO. THE Company's Steamship

"FOKIEN," Captain Lewis, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 1st September, at

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Honghong, 31st August, 1889. FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY. THE Spanish Steamer:

"," DON JUAN," Captain Marquez, will be despatched for the above on MONDAY, the 2nd prox; at 5 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to

BRANDAO & Co. Hongkong, 30th August, 1889.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE. (Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND

PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.) THE Steamship

Captain Ellis, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 3rd September,

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.,

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1889. [1050

"GIBB" LINE.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Taking through Cargo for ADELAIDE, TASMANIA,

and NEW ZEALAND.) THE British Steamship

Captain Johnstone, due on the 30th inst., with part Cargo from Japan, will be despatched as above, on or about the 4th proximo.

This Steamer will NOT call at Foochow. For Freight, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1889. AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY. STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, PORT SAID,

BRINDISI, TRIESTE and VENICE. Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, and ADRIATIC PORTS). THE Company's Steamship.

" MELPOMENE."

Captain Pirini, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 10th proximo, at NOON. Cargo destined for Ports beyond Bombay by this opportunity will be transhipped there in one of the Company's steamers. 'Cargo will not be received on board after & P.M. prior to date of

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1889.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU," Hunt, Commander, will be despatched as above

on SUNDAY, the 22nd proxime. The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First Class Saloon and Cabins are situated forward of the engines. Second Class Passengers are Berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, 30th August, 1889.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI. THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"CLYDE"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the outward English Mail, E. L. WOODIN,

Superintendent. Hongkong, 10th August, 1889.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA. THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR," Captain J. G. Olisent, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 6th proximo,

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON SONS, & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 29th August, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES). STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY having connexion with Company's Mail Steamers, to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES (LEGHORN), and GENOA; all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATICA LEVANTINE, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD. THE Company's Steamship

De Negri, Master, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 6th Sept., at NOON. At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in

Victoria Dock. For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co., Hongkong, 28th August, 1889-"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR HAVRE, LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship

"CARMARTHENSHIRE," Captain Clark, will be despatched for the above Ports; on or about the 7th prox. For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1889. STEAM TO STRAITS, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY. THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"GWALIOR" will leave for the above places, on THURSDAY, the 12th September, at Noon. E. L. WOODIN,

Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. STEAM TO LONDON, DIRECT, Calling at intermediate Ports. THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

SHANGHAI" will leave for the above place on or about SATURDAY, the 14th September, at-Noon. This vessel is disconnected from the Mail services, but has 'excellent accommodation for through passengers (First Saloon only) at reduced rates. Electric Light, Deck cabin, Surgeon carried, &c.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. Hongkong, 15th August, 1889.

SAILING VESSELS:

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Barque "RICHARD PARSONS," Thorndike, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, 25th July, 1889. FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Barque "HAYDN BROWN." Havener, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co. Hongkong, 1st August, 1889.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP. COMPANY. TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO

JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING

RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS. THE British Steamship

"BATAVIA." 2,553 Tons Register, Williamson, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C. via KOBE & YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY,

the 12th Sept., at NOON. To be followed by the S. S. "PORT AUGUSTA," on the 26th September and S.S. "PARTHIA" on the 10th Oct. Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship

Company and other Steamers. Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers." First-class Fares granted as follows :--

To Vancouver and Victoria ... (Mex.)\$210.00 To all Common Points in Canada ? and the United States To Liverpool 320.00 To London 325.00 To other European Points at proportionate ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers

of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application. Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will

Vancouver, B.C. Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. | Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo deson the 11th Sept. All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the Offices in Scaled Envelopes, addressed to the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the Collector of Customs at San Francisco. day previous to sailing.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

Hongkong 20th August, 1880.

iviatis.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-

SHIP COMPANY. TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO. JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND

EUROPE: THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,

ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

will be despatched for San Francisco, will Kobe and Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 10th

September, at I P.M. Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports. All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received at

the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing. First-class Fares granted as follows:-To San Francisco.....\$225,00 To San Francisco and return, }

To Liverpool 325.50 To London...... 330.00 To other European, Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways. Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and

Japan to Europe.

Passengers by this line have the option of

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo deslined to Points' beyond San Francisco, In the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco. For further information as to Freight or

Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company,

No. 50A, Queen's Road Central. C. D. HARMAN. Manakana anth August 1880 STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, ADEN, PORT

SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI,

ANCONA, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON; BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND

AUSTRALIA. N. B. - CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAM-BURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH. THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "ROHILLA," Captain M., de Horne, with Her

Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON, direct VIA COLOMBO and SUEZ CANAL calling at MARSEILLES, and usual Ports of call on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September, at NOON. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.

4 P.M., on the day before sailing,

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hong. The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 27th August, 1880.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamship "CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for San Francisco, will Yokohama and Honolulu, on THURSDAY, the

19th September, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe, Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America. by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers. First-class Fares granted as follows :--To San Francisco.....\$225.00 To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months......

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,

To Liverpool...... 325.00 To London 330.00 To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways. Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarkvice versa) within one year will be allowed a

discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europs. Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to be received at the Office until 5. P.M. same day ;

Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full ; value of same is required. tined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's

For further information as to Passage and For information as to Passage or Freight, Preight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central. C. D. HARMAN.

Hongroug, 18th August, 1889,

Untimations.

DAKIN'S UNRIVALLED OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

BLEND OF THE FINEST WHISKIES that Scotland can produce.

Thoroughly Matured. Per Dozen \$10. Per Bottle \$1

SOLD ONLY BY DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,

CHEMISTS,

AERATED WATER

MANUFACTURERS,

HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 60.), Hongkong, 23rd July, 1889.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

TN drawing attention to our special preparations, we beg to state that we continue to import Drugs, Chemicals, and Goods of every kind of the best description only. No other quality is kept in Stock. Our long experience and intimate acquaintance with the Trade and the best sources of supply enables us to purchase direct from the Producers on the very best terms, and thus gives us an advantage which enables us to offer our Constituents the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of all Specialities of our own Manufacture or putting up, as compared with similar articles sold else-

WATSON'S CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA REMEDIES.

CHOLERA MIXTURE. As prescribed and recommended by AVRES, Colonial Surgeon, when President of the Hongkong Sanitary Board. To be used in cases of vomiting and purging

attended with violent pain. Prepared only by A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Hongkong, China and Manila.

- In Bottles, St and \$1 50 each. ASTRINGENT ANTACID DIARRHŒA

MIXTURE. As recommended by the London Board of Health for use in all cases of Diarrhoea, Cholera,

Prepared only by A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Hongkong, China and Manila. In Bottles, \$1 and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S ASIATIC CORDIAL. Dose :- For Diarrhoa, Colic, and Dysentery, t tea-spoonful every 2 or 3 hours. For Cholera, . 1, 2, or 3 tea-spoonfuls every hour, or in urgent

In Bottles-50 cents and \$1 each.

WATSONS CHLORODYNE. DOSE :- Ten to twenty drops in brandy and

In Bottles-50 cents \$1 and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S ASTRINGENT PILLS. FOR DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, &C. DOSE :- One pill after each liquid Motion. In Bottles 75 cents and \$1.50 each.

WATSONS ANODYNE LINIMENT. For relieving pain in all cases of Spasms Colic, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Inflammation of the

Bowels, &c. DIRECTIONS FOR USE :- Sprinkle some on hot Flannel or Spongio Piline soaked in boiling water and apply over the seat of pain. In Bottles, 75 Cents and \$1.50 each.

BERMUDA ARROWPOOT. RUSSIAN ISINGLASS, CALVES' FOOT JELLY Invalids' necessaries and appliances of all kinds kept in stock.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED. THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY. HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA.

the Housepeak Weisdanh

IONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST \$1, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

THE STRIKES IN LONDON.

LONDON, August 22nd. The strike has extended to the ten warehouses, preventing the drawing of samples and the discharge of steamers.

FRANCE.

One hundred and two Boulangists, officers of the Army, have been cashiered and otherwise

BEHRING SEA SEALERS. A United States cutter has selzed two British Scalers in the Behring Seas, and has boarded and searched others. .

THE STRIKE

In consequence of the strike, the departure of the P. & O. Steamers Khedive and Massilia, which were to have left London on Thursday & Friday for Calcutta and Australia respectively, has been postponed indefinitely.

LABUAN.

The British Government has asked the British North Borneo Company to undertake the Administration of Labuan, which however will remain a Crown Colony and is not to be ceded to the Company.

THE STRIKE.

August 28th. At a meeting of the Teadcalers Association, it was resolved that, unless the Dock Directors yield to-day, arrangements will be made with whatfingers to throw open the wharves and ergag : labourers on the terms demanded.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

HIS EXCELLENCY CHAY, the Chinese Minister to the United States of America, left Shanghai on Saturday last by the Saikio Maru.

A young coolie cut his throat with a knife last night, in a house down westwards, after reading an article in the Wah Tis Yat Po, the Chinese China Mail. He is not dead, though.

TO-MORROW morning between 9 and 10.30 o'clock, the steam-launch carrying the Bethel flag will call alongside any vessel hoisting code pennant C, to convey men ashore to 11 a.m. service at St. Peter's Seamen's Church, returning about 12.30.

AH YON is the plaintiff in the approaching criminal libel suit which we mentioned yesterday, and a contractor is the defendant. The cause of action is not what we surmised—the offensive allegation was that Mr. Ah Yon was broke, not a broker.

THE agents (Messrs. Melchers & Co.) inform us that the Norddeutscher Lloyd's steamship Rayern, with the German mails, dated Berlin 6th inst., left Singapore for this port at 1 p.m. yesterday, and may be expected on Wednesday morning, the 4th proximo.

CAPTAIN BUSH, who commanded the Siamese S. WATSON & CO., LD. flotilla on the King's hirthday, which occurred during Itis Majesty's voyage down the coast was invited to dine with the King, who presented him with a gold chain and \$1,000. The Queen also presented him with a set of gold buttons.

> A WELT KNOWN Anglican dignitary of the church was golfing: on the St. Andrew's links recently ard, like every one else, got into trouble in bunker. Stroke foll wed stroke, but he couldn't At length, his lips moving with extreme irritation and the effect of continued muscular effort, his caddie interposed, and coming up to the rev. canon, exclaimed. "Wull say it for ye, sir ?"

A BANGKOK contemporary says :- Mr. F. A Hitchcock, who underwent a term of imprisonment in Singapore gaol, has been recently released, and we hear that he means to make it lively for some prople in Bangkok. He has begun by summoning Mr. Wright, engineer on board the Afedusa, for paying out some money which Hitchcock entrusted to him. The money had been paid by order of H. B. M. Consular

THIEVES will rob anybody now-a-days. Mr. Apear, broker, put his coat on a ledge in the new billiard-room of the Hongkong Hotel, last night, and during the progress of the game, some Chinaman outside put his hand through the window and sneaked it. Mr. Apcar alleges that his watch and chain and other property was worth \$600, and we are requested by him-to use his own felicitous expression-to "gif de dami 'otel--."

THE Actuary to the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Treasury Department says that his estimate of the population of the States at the next census (June, 1890) is 66,000,000. The estimate of the late actuary for 1889 was 62,921,000 : but this is now considered much too low. According to the latest estimate the population of the United States will have received an addition of 16,000,000 in 10 years. Of this increase about 6,000,0:0 must be ascribed to immigration.

"I've always admired proverbs, my dear," Mr. THE Allahabad papers describe a curious search Dusenberry said, as he rubbed his chin in a contemplative way. "They are chock full of significance. They are laconic, and logical. Now for instance, there is the saying. Straws show which way the wind blows.' What could more tersely-" "Yes," interrupted Mrs. Dusenberry, with a twinkle in her starboard eye. " If you'd sift the ashes every morning, instead of letting me sift, them, you'd know more about the direction of the wind than all the straws is creation would show you."

WITH reference to the size of ancient Rome. writer in Blackwood's says :- After carefully examining all the data we have, all the statements of the various ancient writers who allude to it and all the facts which seem to bear on the question, I am convinced that in estimating the number at w.000,0 o i am rather understating than overstating it. It is much more probable that it was larger than that it was smaller. DeQuincy also estimates the inhabitants of Rome at 4,000 000 I will only cite one fact and then leave this question. The Circus Maximus was constructed to hold 250,000, or according to Victor, at a later period probably, 385,000 spectators. Taking the smaller number, then, it would be one in 16 of all the inhabitants if there were 4.00,000. But as one-half the population was composed of slaves. who must be struck out of the spectators, when the circus was built there would be accommodation then for I in 8 of the total population, excluding playes, Reducing again the number one-half by striking out. women, there would be room, for I in ... Again, striking out the, young children and the old men and the sick and impotent, you would have accommodation for nearly the whole population. Is it possible to believe that the Romans constructed a circus to hold the entire population of Rome capable of going to it?-for such must have been the case were there only 4,000,000 of inhabitants, But suppose there were 1,000,000 inhabitants, it is plain from mere figures that it would never have been possible to half fill the circus.

WE take the following from Dr. Valentine's "Six Hundred Medical Don'ts": - Don't neglect Don't pamper the appetite with such variety of ever, just where the side and head of the dock thirty-four onces in twenty-four hours, Don't ten feet distant from the corner of the dock, over-eat at any time, but especially not in hot. The original tie-back pile sare considerably weather; remember that a large amount of our exposed and leaning towards the bed of the food is applied to keeping up the warmth river, while the tie-rods that had been attached of the body; when, however, the temperature to them are bent downwards and broken. On of the air rises, we lose less heat, and there- the lower side of the dockhead, there are several eat ice-cream that has stood for any length | these are beside the dockhead, and there are of time in tin vessels. Don't drink green others facing the river, while there are a number tea, and use black tea moderately. (A gentle- of small cracks, one of them being some 80 man who was urged moderation in the use of feet from the river, and against the extra tea, considered it an evidence of great self- tie-piles to which the tie-rods for the 70 feet piles control when he reduced his allowance to nine- are fastened; in front of this crack, the ground teen cups a day.) Don't keep milk in any vessels is spongy. There are two capstans on this except bottles or "hermetically sealed" glass piece of ground and in front of one of them we jars. Don't use hair dyes; they all contain poisons. | saw a bestman's bamboo pushed into the ground Don't bleach the hair; no preparation can give it some four feet with but slight effort. The a light color without injury. Don't wear pointed | wharf has sunk a little in one place. Owing to shoes, which have a tendency to dislocate the the danger of a further landslip the capstan on second toe upward and to produce ulcerations, the upper side of the dockheads is being remoy. sometimes so severe that they demand amputa- ed, as there are cracks all round it. The boiler tion. Don't wear a shoe, the sole of which is | and balance weight that belonged to the dredgnot broader than the outline of your sole when ling machine have been recovered from the bed and marked with a pencil.

THE hearing of the charges of intimidation brought against ten of the head-men of the Stonecutters' Guild was continued this afternoon. From the documents put in it appears that the strike has extended to Canton.

ON Thursday and Saturday, the 12th and 14th September, the "Military Mummers" intend giving two performances in the Garrison Theatre. "Whitebait at Greenwich," "Chiselling," and "Sold Again" are amongst the items on the programme.

THE M. M. steamer Congo, hitherto running on the Atlantic ocean line, but recently in the Mediterranean, will most probably be put on the Indo-China line to replace the Anadyr, lost in Aden harbour. The Congo is a larger shipthan the Anadyr, being of 3,666 tons burden and 2,400 horse power.

An old astrological prediction gives the character of a girl according to the month she is born in, as follows :- If a girl is born in January, she will be a prudent housewife, given to melancholy, but good-tempered and fond of fine clothes. If in February, an affectionate wife and tender mother, and devoted to dress If in March, a frivolous chatterbox, somewhat given to quarreling. If in April, inconstant, not very intelligent, but likely to be good-looking and studious of fashion plates. If in May, hand some, amiable and given to style in dress. If in June, impetuous, will marry early, be frivolous and like dressy clothes. If in July, possibly handsome, but with a sulky temper and a penchant for gay attire. If in August, amiable and practical, likely to marry rich and to dress strikingly . If in September, discreet, affable much liked and a fashlonable dresser. If in October, pretty and coquettish; and devoted to attractive garniture. If in November, liberal kind, of a mild disposition, and an admirer stylish dress. If in December, well proportioned, fond of novelty and extravagant, and a student

of dressy effects. MEN's proper business in this world, according to John Ruskin, talls mainly into three divisions -First, to know themselves, and the existing state of the things they have to do with. Secondly, to be happy in themselves, and in the existing state of things. Thirdly, to mend themselves, and the existing state things, as far as either are marred and mendable. These, I say, are the three plain divisions of proper human business on this earth. For these three the following are usually substituted and adopted by human creatures: First, to be totally ignorant of themselves, and the existing state of things. Secondly, to be miserable in themselves, and in the existing state of things. The dispositions which induce us to manage -First, a fear of disagreeable facts, and conand increase gradually into a species of instinctive terror at all truth, and love of glosses; veils, and decorative lies of every sort. Secondly, a general readiness to take delight in anything past, future, far off, or somewhere else, rather than in things now-near, and here I leading us gradually to place our pleasure principally in the exercise of our imagination. and to build all our satisfaction on things as they are not. Which power being one not accorded to the lower animals and having, indeed. when disciplined, a very noble use, we pride ourselves upon it, whether disciplined or not, and pass our lives complacently, in substantial

discontent and visionary satisfaction.

for treasure believed to be buried in the Alford Park in that town. It seems that some years before the Mutiny the then Prime Minister of the King of Delhi resigned his appointment and brought his family and worldly possession to Allahabad, where he built a large house and an underground chamber to keep his jewels and treasure. This latter is said to have included a lakh of gold mohurs, of the kind now valued at 28 rupees'each. Shortly before the Mutiny he died, and, during the disturbance, his family fied, covering up the chamber as they could. When order was restored a line of barracks was constructed by order of Lord Canning on the site of the village in which the ex-Premier's house was built, and the existence of the underground chamber was forgotten by all except some relatives who, on trying to reach it on one occasion, were so stung hornets whom they had disturbed that it was taken as a sign that it was God's will that the treasure should be reserved for a future generation. In course of time the barracks were also demolished, and the present park laid out. Recently the existence of the treasure was brought to the attention of Captain Hamilton. an old resident of Allahabad, who had helped prepare the site for the barracks. H obtained as much information as could got from the existing relatives, and obtained from the Collector permission to dig, and a police escort. On May 22nd about 60 coolies were set to work, and they soon came upon some masonry, but, unfortunately, a young cobra was unearthed just then, and the men refused to wo k any more, believing that the treasure was guarded by cobras, and that it was an act of sacrilege to dig for it. The excavations however, were going on when the mail left.

THE N. C. Daily News states that the Pootung Dock premises are commencing to show further signs of collapse, and the tides which are coming on will probably produce further developments; in fact between Saturday night and Sunday morning last some of the wales and caps at the upper side of the entrance to the dock were fractured, the side being bent over and forced downwards. The upper pier head has gone outwards towards the river, about an pressed by your full weight upon a piece of paper, of the river, but as yet no trace can be obtained of the engine,

A CHINESE Syndicate, representing a capital of \$200,000, have received lease from H.E. Chang Chih-tung to open the mines situated in the San Ch'a Ling hills, province of Kaangsi, "by the aid of foreign machinery and plant." The director of the Syndicate is Kuan Tun, of Canton.

THE German steamer Glucksburg went ashore at half-past one on the morning of the 20th instat Sidili Point, near Singapore. The engines were immediately put full speed astern and the helm put hard to starboard, but it was three o'clock before the vessel came off, just as a boat had been lowered to lay out an anchor astern. Glucksburg was surveyed in dry dock and two plates will have to be taken out and straightened.

THE INSURRECTION IN FURIEN

A few weeks ago there were reports of disturbances in the province of Fukien, particulars of which appeared from time to time in our columns. Nothing reliable, however, was heard of the alleged insurrection, until the other day, when the Govern-General of Min Cheh, Pien Pao, sent in an official report to the Throne, of which the following is a translation :- For years past a large number of boats from the neighboring province of Kiangsi have been in the habit of plying up and down the inland rivers of Fukien, starting as far north as the hsien city of Kuang-tsch, in the prefecture of Shao-wu, making the prefectural city of Yeng-ping the half way port and going down south as far as Ts'ungngan, in the district of Chien-ning. The men navigating these boats continually indulge in brawls, and delight in fighting with swords, spears, and other weapons. Such being the case, it naturally follows that there is not a single boat but contains a number of rough characters who have small regard for law and order, and who practise piracy and violence on unfortunate trading junks, going to the extent even in some cases, of taking them off bodil to their own province. In former times the proper number of the Inland Navy war-junks, was ninety eight; but during the past few years. owing to the system of so-called retrenchment pursued by preceding viceroys, this number has dwindled down to thirty, whose duty it has been lately to patrol a stretch of water extending over a thousand li Each boat has only a crew of six men, all told. The boats are useless and rotten through age, and are consequently unable to maintain the good order that should exist in their district. In the lower districts, those o Hsing Hua, there are a great number Fukienese boats, called in the colloquia dialect Ya Moo' Ch'uan, or " Mother Duck' boats, and these also ply about in opposition to their Kiangsi rivals, so that whenever trade a Thirdly, to let themselves, and the existing state | wish to hire boats to convey goods or salt from of things, alone (at least in the way of correction.) one town to another, fight arise between the rival factions for the business, resulting frequently in this wisely, the refairs of this life, seems to be : bloodshed. This state of things having continued for over ten years, the loss of life on both sides scious shrinking from clearness of light, arising from such frays curnot be less than which keep ous from examining ourselves, several thousand, and owing to the weakness of the administrative system of the riverine cities, the authorities have never been able either to overawe these turbulent boatmen or bring them to justice for their misdeeds. The feuds culminated on the 3rd day of the 112th moon of last year (Jan: 4th 1899). On the 13th day o that month . (Jan: 14th) the. Memorialist received a despatch from Ch'eng Shen, acting district Magistrate (Che-hsien) of Shun Ch'ang, in the prefecture of Yen-ping, to the effect that on the 4th of January a number of Kiangsi boatmen, while engaged in bringing salt down to the lower districts, had got into a fight with the Fukienese boatmen at Takau, river mart under his jurisdiction, and in the fray that ensued had killed three Fukienese. The | ghanistan except wood. latter accordingly gathered together an immense mob of townsmen, and attacked the Kiangsi men, who in their turn lost thirteen men and were compelled to retreat. As the memorialist considered the loss of sixteen lives an exceedingly serious matter, he immediately gave his deputy

orders to go at once and arrest the ring-leaders of the riot who were responsible for the murders. This the Chehsien in question failed to do, and, as a very long period had elapsed in which the guilty parties remained uncaught, the Memorialist removed the Chehsien's button, but allowed him to retain his post provisionally, so that he might have the opportunity of effecting the capture. But, later, no arrests having been made, Ch'eng Shen was removed, and Wang Kuo Jul was put in his stead. This officer, in conjunction with Brigadier General Chu Ch'ang Sheng, Department Commander of Shun Ch'ang heien, made a joint report to the Memorialist, on the 23rd of June, stating that they had received news that some fift Kiangsi boats, containing over a thousand men, were about to start from Shao Wu for Kiangsi. The leader of the Kiangsi fleet had hoisted a sacred flag containing the words "P'n tien fo tsu," ("The Lord of the idols of the whole world.") In addition to this there was also displayed from the leader's junk a small flag containing the talismanic figures of the Pa Kua, in the middle of which were the characters "Tien ti," heaven and earth. Admira Liu Tuan Mien, commanding the approache of the river border between the provinces

Kiangai and Fukien, attempted to stop this invasion, but he was set at defiance by the Kinngsi fleet, which sailed southwards, avowedly with the intention of revenging the deaths of the fellow provincials who had been killed on the 4th of January at Ta Kan. On receipt of this report the Memorialist immediately telegraphed to the Taotal of the Yen Chien Shao circuit to incorporate the two half battalions in his circuit into one, under the commands of Admiral Liu Tuan mien and General Wang Tsz-t'ien, and order them to proceed at once and act in conjuction with Brigadier General Chu Ch'ang Sheng who had been ordered to oppose the insurgents and prevent their further progress. Specia orders were also given to spare no one if the Kiangsi men proved intractable. The next day (24th June), the Memorialist again received news any opportunity to insure a variety of food. Inch, while there is a hole, not very deep, how- from the acting Chehslen of Shun Ch'ang, stating that the Kiargei fleet had arrived at a place food that may lead to excess. Don't take animal | unite. There are no less than seventeen cracks | a few miles distant from Ta Kan, where they food oftener than twice daily. Don't consume | in the ground on the upper end of the premises, | had commenced to entrench themselves, appamore than ten ounces of animal food in a day. and one of them is inside the bulkhead, another rently with a view to making that place the Don't average more than twenty-four ounces of is inside the line of the caisson, apparently basis of future operations. The Acting Chehsien fluids daily. Don't let your entire food exceed endangering the dock itself, for it is only about and Brigadier General Chu Ch'ang Sheng accordingly went over personally to persuade the Kiangs men to return home, but in vain. On the next day, the invaders advanced on Ta Kan, but being met by the Chehsien and some hastily-collected levies, they were again asked to return. To this, again, no heed was given, fore require less heat-producing food. Don't places where the ground has sunk. Two of but the invaders marched to a point across the river, and having first set fire to the guild hall (Hul Kuan) of the lower districts, commenced to rayage Fu-tiung, Pai Shib, and the adjacent townships, burning whole villages, and killing

classes of men had been frequent during the last ten years, considered that, unless reinforcements were sent to those troops already on the march to the scene of action, the province would surely be enveloped in a general rebellion. Keeping this in view, therefore, the Memorialist ordered Major-General Chao Chih Chung, commanding at the White Forts, to take two battalions of troops and start the same night for Shun Ch'ang-haien. Lieutenant-General Sun Kai Hua, Commander-in-chief of Fukien, was also asked to send a battalion to Shun Ch'anghsien, and at the same time two more battalions were despatched to Yen-ping-fu to prevent assistance coming down the river trom Kiang-si. On the 28th of June the memorinlist received a telegram from Eu Liang, Taotai of the Yen Chien Shao circuit, stating that the insurgents had ravaged thirteen villages, committing fearful atrocities on the defenceless country people. On the 24th of June the insurgents divided into two bodies. One occupied the entrenchments on the banks of the river at Fu-t'ang, which was immediately attacked that day, by the Imperial troops," under General Wang Tsz-tien, and in the engagement that ensued, the insurgents lost several men, the troops having one man killed. On the next day, the 25th, General Wang advanced into the ravaged districts, and captured nearly thirty of the insurgents in several skirmishes. in which he lost only two men., The Memorialist then sent telegraphic orders to execute martial law, on all those caught with arms in their hands. The troops under Major-General Char Chih-chung are expected to reach the disturbed districts by the 30th of June, when the Memorialist hopes to report to the Throne the utter discomfiture of the insurgents and the capture of their leaders." The memorial concludes with the request that those whose duty it was to prevent the Kiangsi men from coming down the river should be punished; but owing to the insufficient means at their command, vide the miserable condition of the Inland Navy, the Memorialist prays that under the extenuating circumstances of the case the punishment meted out by the Throne may be lighter than it otherwise ought to be.

LATE TELEGRAMS. ..

BERLIN, August 13th.

At a banquet given list night, the Emperor William, in drinking the toart of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, declared that Germany would hold firmly to her alliance with Austria. and that both armies will fight shoulder shoulder to maintain peace. The Emperor of Austria in reply spoke in most cordial terms the Emperor William and the good feeling existing between the two countries.

The North German Gazette disavows the expedition under Doctor Peters, and says that Germany values the friendship of England more than all that Dr. Peters might attain on the

LONDON, August 14th. The prospectus of the Imperial British East Africa Company, with a capital of two millions sterling, has been issued. The object of the Company is to acquire concessions granted by the Sultan of Zanzibar. Sir W. Mackinnon chairman of the Company, and the Board Directors comprises the names of Sir Thomas Brassey, Sir Thomas Powell Buxton General Sir Donald Stewart, Sir John Kirk, Sir Arnold Kemball. Sir Lewis Pelly, and George Mac-

. ST. PETERSBURG, August 14th The Russian Government have decided raise the duties on all articles exported from Af-

LONDON, August 15th. The Prince of Wales has gone to Hamburg

where he is taking the waters. There is some talk of the French Government demanding the extradition of Boulanger on a charge of embezzlement, of which he has been

ZANZIBAR, August 15th.

Considerable anxiety exists here owing to rumours, that a rising against Europeans is contemplated on Mussulman new year's day. A slight disturbance took place yesterday evening which caused a panic among British Indians.

CANEA, August 15th.

Chakir Pacha has proclaimed martial law over the island of Crete

BERLIN, August 15th The Emperor of Austria, accompanied Count Kalnoky, took his departure to-day. before doing so had a long conference with Prince

LONDON, August 16th.

In the House of Commons, Sir John Gorst, in reply to a question, said that the Council of the Empire of India which was appointed at the Delhi durbar was never intended to form an organized body to transact State business. was the policy of the Government of India to associate the Princes and Chiefs with the Government, and a notable instance thereof was in the arrangements made for the defence of the Indian frontier, when native Princes were con-

VISIT TO THE MALAY STATES

The Singapore Free Press gives a long and interesting account of a recent journey across the Malay Peninsula, made by a young gentleman from Boston, Mr. John Gardner Coolidge, He is the first private traveller who has done this simply for the sake: of the journey, and not for political, scientific, or commercial reasons. In the course of his article Mr. Coolidge says: —

As there seems to be a certain interest manifested by some of your readers in the State of Pahang, I have ventured to send you a few notes as the result of my observations made during a recent tour through that country, wishing it to be understood, at the same time, that I was | tin workings in the hands of the natives. There merely travelling for pleasure, as I have no per- is a good rest house at this place, but I was sonal interest in any mines or other property in that promising but practically-unknown land."

pore reaches the Kwala Pahang in about twenty | ships to be encountered in a native State under hours; then three hours in a small boat and you | native rule, and the comforts to be found are in The Pekan, the capital of Pahang. The | wherever British influence has been thoroughly Pekan is too well-known to need description: suffice it to say that it is here that boats, coolies, which carried me through very well to Rawang supplies, etc. must be procured by all wishing to (24 miles) where the well-known tin workings go up the river, for beyond this point there is are situated, and after spending two days there nothing to be bought except fowls, eggs, cocoanuts, Mr. Keyser, who accompanied me, drove me and, for those with depraved tastes, durians, The supply of these even is precarious, for though | miles. Kwala Lumpur is too well known to they are abundant, the natives are often quite need any description, so I will only say that all who had been unfortunate enough to fall into | unwilling to sell them, or else they ask a price | twenty six hours after leaving there I arrived in their hands. Remonstrances being fruitless, and | which no man can pay and retain his self-respect. his force being too small to cope with the For one or two men travelling with an ordinary insurgents, the Chehsien was compelled to return | amount of baggage, a house boat of moderate, ing to travel through Pahang. In the first place to Shun-ch'ang in order to look to the defences | size manned by a crew of three polers and a | it is better to enter the country via Selangor and of his city. Matters becoming serious, and, more helmsman will be found to be the best, and return via the Pekan, reversing my course, for in over owing to the fact that the ten season was at it is on this basis that I estimate the time this way you have the advantage of floating Its beight in the presectures of Yen-ping. Chien- necessary to reach the various points of import- rapidly down the Pahang river instead of being ning, and Chin-chou, when ten pickers from all ance on the river. The boatmen begin their poled up for many weary days. Secondly, as to parts of the different bordering provinces collect daily task at about aix, and, with intervals for baggage, Take as little as possible, for the there, to the number of several hundred thousand | cooking and eating, they work till sundown, reason that in many places coolies are very hard men, the Memorialist, fearing that these roving when they go ashore to pray, for they have to obtain and where two of them may be found bands of tea pickers might join the Kiangsi much to be forgiven. While going slowly up in a day it might be necessary to wait a week if insurgents, and as fouds between the different the river, day by day, there is but little of four were required.

interest to be observed upon the banks. They are, for the most part, low and level, with houses scattered along at small intervals, and between these the endless jungle. The river is wide, with a steady but not very rapid current, and for more than a hundred miles, in spite of important tributaries, it does not seem to vary in size. About four days' distance above The Pekan is the scene of the wreck of the Punjom Company's steamer Sri Pahang. When I passed there it lay in almost two fathoms of water and very little of it was visible above the surface. I believe that an effort is being made to raise this by means of a coffer dam: but with what success I have not heard. On the sixth day I passed the mouth of the Triang, a long river rising far away to the South West in the Jelebu District, and two days later I reached the Semantan, which affords communication with the rich mineral regions of Raub and Bentong. The tenth day brought me to Pulau Tawar, a small village where the Sultan spends most of his time. Above Pulsu Tawar the character of the country changes gradually. The river becomes much smaller and winds about between bluffs and low hills, with a more impetuous current. The houses on the banks are now few and far between and the jungle is made imposing by the great size of many trees. Passing on the right the mouth of the Tembeling, an important river wholly unexplored, in three days I reached the Kwala Lipis, seven miles from the Punjom settlement, and one day later the Kwala Tui Above the Kwala Lipis the river is called the Jelai, and this in turn is formed by the junction of two rivers, the Telom and the Serau. These are unexplored, but the natives say that the Serau is navigable by small boats for three or four days. It is on the upper part of the Pahang river and its continuation, the Jelai, that many of the best known mining concessions are situated. Beginning at the head waters of the latter stream and going down the river you have on your left, first the Tanom district, next the Yong district, and then the Kechau district, famous by report. On the right bank opposite to these lie the Iclai district, a corner of the Punjom country, and the Chika district. All of these are supposed to contain much gold, and I have seen it myself in four out of the six. The other two, namely the Kechau and Chika districts, I was unable to visit. As for travelling by land; in Ulu Pahang

there are two bullock roads, one at Punjom and one at Jelai, aggregating less than eight miles in length, and in both cases leading from the river to the mines on those concessions. Except for these there are only jungle tracks varying in badness from impassable to simply bad. The larger brooks and rivers must be forded, whereas the small streams may be crossed on rotten logs. There, is also much boggy ground to be waded through and in places are paddy fields where the crossing is made on the narrow irregular ridges separating the various patches of cultivation. Consequently it is evident that Ulu Pahang is no country for a man who is not prepared. to be wet through and exceedingly dirty whenever he is compelled to travel on foot. To revert to myself. When I first reached the upper waters of the river I spent several days with Mr. Jr.M. Nelson, who was prospecting in the Yong district near Bukit Tujo. The results, which were satisfactory, have already been described in the Singapore papers. After the departure of Mr. Nelson I joined Mr. Knaggs, and spent three weeks with him in Jelai at the mine of the Malayan (Pahang) Concession Company. These workings are interesting as being. with the exception of those at Punjom, the most advanced in Pahang. Three tunnels are being driven with much success, and the machinery is in place, so that within a very few weeks crushing will begin, and there is much to crush, Returning thence I stopped at Punjom, where Mr. Hardie and Mr. Arch showed me over this most

From Punjom I followed the usual overland route via Raub, Tras, Kwala Kubu, Rawang and Kwala Lumpur to Kwala (140 miles) and thence by steamer to Singapore. To return to Punjom. From there to Raub there is only a jungle path, but as it is passed over weekly by the mail carriers it is well beaten down. The distance I should give at about forly miles (almost due south) and a fairly good walker can make the journey in two days. Leaving Punom in the morning there are, in the first place. six hours of dense jungle to be passed through and, bout thirty brooks to be forded. This brings you to a great stretch of paddy fields and the scattered houses of the settlement of Atto. Beyond Atto there is open country to Sigur, about two hours further, where native accommodation for. the night may be obtained by a determined person. Leaving Sigur you pass through open shadeless plains on the banks of the Lipis and Dong rivers for what seems an interminable time, then three hours of jungle and two or three miles of paddy fields, and you are at Raub. On this day's journey, with the exception of the part through the paddy fields, the track is very good. From Raub to Kwala Kubu in Selangor the distance is forty-one miles and all of the road lies through the jungle, but in spite of this it is an easy two days' march. First comes a stretch of nine miles over a moderate track to Tras. where there are alluvial tin workings. It is here that you meet the new road from

interesting property.

Kwala Kubu which is being built by the Selangor government. When completed this is to be four feet wide and it is hoped that it will be passable for pack horses. Already it has been cleared and roughly graded throughout its entire length, with the exception of a few places where engineering difficulties have to be contented with. This road is wonderfully level for a track passing over such a high range of hills as those which form the boundary between Pahang and Selangor. The first night out from Raub must be passed in some little shelter used by the road-makers, but as these are found at intervals of a mile or two, there is really no danger of being overtaken by darkness without finding a place to rest in. At the base of the mountains on the Sclangor side there is a little settlement called Gumut, and beyond this twelve miles of excellent travelling to Kwala Kubu.

Kwala Kubu is a flourishing Chinese town, in the neighborhood of which are several alluvial fortunate in being the guest of Mr. Keyser, the magistrate, whose kindness made me realize The regular Mail steamer starting from Singa- most strongly the difference between the hardestablished. At Kwala Kubu I hired a pony into Kwala Lumpur, a distance of seventeen

A few words of general advice to those intend-

Wherever I met with Europeans they treated | dicted. A weary woman whose occupation of me with the greatest hospitality, but the same- making meat dumplings for sale at the duly thing cannot be said of the natives, for they are markets always obliged her to rise long before exceedingly churlish, as, for instance, arriving daylight, and who was not frequently visited one evening at dusk at a good-sized village by her married daughters with their troop-I went from house to house seeking, without of little ones, some of whom spent the night success, for accommodation. The natives in tumbling over their poor grandmother however agreed in advising me to walk back five | (because their mothers 'could not take care of miles on my road to find some resting-place in so many'), complained to the writer of the a little settlement against which they bore a grievous nature of the burden. To the natural grudge. It is almost needless to say that I did not follow this advice. Possibly my difficulties were increased by an absolute ignorance of the Malay language, but, judging by my own experience, no one wishing to travel in Pahang should hesitate on that account. In conclusion Pahang is a most interesting country to visit, especially at the present time. The travelling though slow, is not really laborious, and whether the object be to find gold, to shoot big game, or, as in my case, to get some insight into life in the Native States, the result is likely to be eminently satisfactory.

inquiry why she did not send them home when

they became so troublesome, she remarked with

evident sincerity, " I can't succeed in pushing

them out!" When the daughter-in-law returns

to her mother-in-law it is true of her, as the

adage says of a thief, that she never comes back

empty-handed. She must take a present of

some sort for her mother-in-law, generally food.

Neglect of this established rite, or inability to

comply with it, will soon acsult in dramatic

family which is poor, or which has become

so, and if she has brothers who are married

she will find that her visits to her mother, are,

in the language of the physicians, 'contra-indi-

cated.' There is war between the daughters-in-

law of a family, and the married sisters of the

same family, like that between the Philistines

and the children of Israel, each regarding the

territory as peculiarly its own, and the other

party as interlopers. If the daughters-in-law

are strong enough to do so, they will, like the

Philistines, levy a tax upon the enemy whom

they cannot altogether exterminate or drive out.

A woman with, whom the writer has long been

acquainted informed him . not long ago that for

a year and a half she had been forbidden by the

wives of her brothers from visiting 'Ler aged

mother, who was blind and unable to travel the

two or three miles necessary to go to see her

daughter! The reason for this embargo was

the deep poverty of the daughter, who was'

unable to bring a present when she

came, albeit she should have taken a present

back with her when she returned to her mother-

in-law. In order to make the present which will

render her visits to her mother's family agree-

able all round, the daughter-in-law is sometimes

obliged to steal something from the family of the

mother-in-law. When this is discovered, it will

result in an 'unpleasantness.' If it is not

specifically discovered, it is suspected, and is

called by the generic name of !leak-at-the-bot-

tom,' in allusion to the difficulty of detection, and

is a proverb that no family can stand the strain

of a continued 'bottom-leak.' One of the

facetice of the Chinese represents two old

women as meeting after a long separation,

and making inquiries as to each other

families. 'How is your son's business?' says

one, 'and what" kind of a daughter-in-law

have you?"! My son's business is fairly good

was the reply, but the daughter-in-law is bad-

your married daughter, how is it with her?

Ah I' was the reply, 'If it were not for the help

we get from her, we should not be able to get

on at all! In speaking of the absence of

sympathy, reference was made to the bitter lot

of Chinese concubines. The term used to denote

the relation between wives and concubines, is

that most expressive phrase, 'sipping vinegar,'

This is proverbially a thing to be avoided, and

from this association, that phrase has come to

be employed as a cuphemism for vinegar, as

when a waiter enquires of a guest at an inn

what he wishes for his meal, he asks, "Do

you want the 'thing-to-be-avoided'?" But the

certainty of trouble in the family is by no

means confined to the occasions when prin-

cipal and secondary wives are to be found

living in the same establishment. The Chinese

believe that the graves of successive wives should

be placed at a due distance from each other,

until their common husband has died, when the

bodies are to be taken up, and may be placed on

each side of him. The theory is that 'c'en in

phosts of wives so buried as to be adjacent to

one another, with no intervening husband as

peace-maker, would be certain to maintain a war

which would render the lives of surviving mem-

bers of the family scarcely worth living. At first

sight this may appear merely a curious super-

stition, with no especial bearing on practical

affairs, but it is in reality a most serious matter,

and one which enters into the marrow of one's

(To be continued.)

CHEFOO.

(FROM CUR CORRESPONDENT.)

We are having delightful weather here;

although the days are warm the nights are cool

and pleasant. The hotels are full, and visitors

from your and other ports seem to be enjoying

the Chefoo air and sea-bathing. Capt. Watts,

lately of the Peiho Tug & Lighter Company

left bere yesterday to take charge of the

steamer lately launched at your port. He wil

be a man well fitted for the post. I have

no doubt that he was glad to turn his back

on Pilot Town, for lately affairs there have been

unbearable for a peaceful man. I can remember

when Taku was a town of harmony and

peace, but late arrivals have turned it to a place

quite opposite to that. I see by a prospectus

just received here that the Taku Hotel is to

be turned into a company, called the Taku Holel

Company. The capital required is Tls. 20,000,

in 400 shares of .Tis. 50 each, of which more

than half the shares are taken. I enclose the

prospectus for fear you may not have received

five vessels, the Sendre, Villars, Chasseur,

Vipers and Aspic. The Turenne is expected

The Chinese fleet of some fifteen of sixteen

ships is at Wei-hai-wel. We are expecting them

here next week, besides war-vessels of other

I have some important news to tell you about

telegraph lines. The Chinese are going to

build a gigantic line from Pac-ting-foo to Ili.

It is to go through Shanshi. It will be about

1,500 miles long. Mr. Christiansen, with a

party of mandarins and soldiers, is just about

to start to make a survey of the line. The

Chinese have re-engaged Mr. Christiansen, who

will have the management of it. When this

bave three connections with the Russian frontier,

counting the one to Vladivostock. Arrangements

have not yet been settled with Russia, but by

what I can learn it is only a matter of time. It

will not be long anyhow. The Chinese tele-

graph line is paying well. They pay the

shareholders 7 per cent. this year again, and

this is the fourth year they have paid the same.

porary about Li Hung-chang's brother getting

remember rightly that paper spoke of Li's

ascendency of power. I hear on good authority

that the Marquis Tseng was the first man that

had to be appointed as Viceroy of the Two

Kwang, but the Emperor, and the high officials

came to the conclusion that be knew too much

of foreign affairs to part with him from Peking.

the Viceroyalty of the Two Kwang. If

I read something in your morning contem-

line is finished the Chinese telegraph line will

to arrive shortly.

nationalities.

We have the French fleet here, consisting of

Chefoo, August 21st, 1889.

existence.-N. C. Daily News.

she steals from us to give to hor mother.'

to the seriousness of its results if continued.

scenes. If the daughter is married into a

THE SUNDAY LABOR QUESTION.

The following communication from the Acting Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements has been forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce, the Dock Companies, and all the principal mercantile firms in Singapore:-

Sir,-1 am directed to request you to bring under the consideration of the Directors of your Company the subject of Sunday Labour on the part of European and American Seamen in this Port, It is one to which the Governor's attention has been recently drawn by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and its importance will readily be admitted on all sides.

2. It is, His Excellency believes, the universal practice in all british Ports where Customs are established to prohibit the loading and unloading of all vessels on Sunday, except under very special circumstances. Happily in this Colony there are no Customs; but it is to be deplored that as one of the results of such an exceptional advantage Europeans and Americans employed at the Docks and Wharves, in Mercantile Offices and aboard Vessels in, the Port, should be prevented from taking rest from their work on

It can be readily understood that, at certain times and under certain circumstances, work connected with the Mercantile Marine must be performed on Sunday; but if there is only unanimity on the part of those who have it in their power to put a stop to Sunday labour as the rule, a large measure of relief will be secured to a hard-working class of men. With the object of trying to gain that unanimity, this communication is addressed to you and to other Companies interested in Shipping, and His Excellency feels sure that the question will meet with that full consideration which it so thoroughly well deserves. ?

CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.

THE ABSENCE OF ALTRUISM.

In speaking of the Chinese theory and practice of filial piety, references have been made to that singular perversion of human nature, by which the birth of one half of the children of China is regarded by their parents as a calamity. Daughters in China are from the beginning of their existence more or less unwelcome. This fact has a most important bearing on their whole subsequent career, and furnishes many significant illustrations of the absence of altruism. The details of customs in various localities differ widely, so that generalisations, Mere as elsewhere, are precarious, but the principles are doubtless substantially the same. The age at which marriages take place in China is very much earlier than that in Western lands, though | their ashes live their wonted fires,' and that the we have never heard of anything in China at all comparable to the terrible childmarriages of India. 4 But, in some regions, it is the fashion to marry the boys at the age of from fifteen to twenty, or even younger, while the girls to whom they are married are several years their seniors. No one will give any explanation of this eccentricity, unless it be that contained in a popular proverb about the man who buysadonkey and rides on its neck instead of close to the tail in Chinese fashion-namely, that he likes that way best.' But in the case of adult brides yoked to adolescent bridegrooms, the reasons for the practice are easy to be understood, when once ascertained. It is the family of the boy, that 'holds up its head,' and that of the girl must take such terms as it can get. A daughter-inlaw is regarded as a servant for the whole family, which is precisely her position, and in getting a servant, it is obviously desirable to get one who is strong and well grown, and who has already been taught the domestic accomplishment of cooking, sewing, and whatever industries may be the means of livelihood in that particular region, rather than a child who has little strength or capacity. Thus we have known of a case where a buxom young woman of twenty was married to a slip of a boy literally only half her age, and in the early years of their wedded life she had the pleasure of nursing him through the small-pox, which is considered as a disease o infancy | Mothers and daughters who pass their days in the narrow confinement of a Chinese court, under the conditions of Chinese life, are not likely to lack topics of disagreement, in which abusive language is indulged in with a freedom which the unconstraint of every-day life tends to promote. It is a popular saying, full of significance to those who know Chinese homes,

There is a deep-seated reason for omitting daughters from all family registers. She is no longer our daughter, but the daughter-in-law of some one else. Human nature will assert itself, in requiring visits to the mother's home, at more or less frequent intervals, according to the local usage. In some districts these visits are very numerous and very prolonged, while in others the custom seems to be to make them as few as possible, and liable to almost complete suspension for long periods in case of a death in the family." But whatever the details of usage, the principle holds good, that the daughter-inlaw belongs to the family of which she has become a part. When she goes to her mother's home, she goes on a strictly business basis. She takes with her, it may be, a quantity of sewing for her husband's family, which the wife's family must help her get through with. She is accompanied on each of these visits by as many of her children as possible. both to have her take care of them, and to have them out of the way when she is not at hand to to look after them, and most especially to have them fed at the expense of the family of the maternal grandmother for as long a time as possible. In regions where visits of this sort are frequent, and where there are many daughters in a family, their constant raids on the old home are a source of perpetual terror to the whole family, and a serious tox on the common resources. For this reason these visits are often discouraged by the father and the brothers, while secretly favored by the mothers. But as local custom fixes for them certain epochs, such feast days, etc., the visits cannot be intered arrived early this morning. - Mercury.

that a mother cannot by reviling her own

daughter make her cease to be her own daughter !

When a daughter is once married, she is regarded

as having no more relations with her family, than

those which are inseparable from community of

" BANKS "-BOGUS AND OTHER WISE.

If A has saved £ 100 which he wants to lend at interest, and B applies for the loan, A will steadfastly refuse to lend unless B gives him good security-that is, of course, if the two are strangers. But, suppose B hires an office and calls himself the "Sempiternal Loan Discount Mortgage and Financial, Freehold Banking Company, Limited; capital, £5.000,000," and offers, say, to per cent. for fixed deposits, A will checifully go and leave his money with B without asking for a fraction of security. For he feels so much safet in dealing with a " Company."-consisting of B-than he would be in dealing with B in propria persona. The name of the company inspires him with confidence of the word " limited "-its sarcasm being latentinvests the concern with an awesome solidity; and the capital-existing only on the well-gilded office-window-dulls any instinct foretelling danger. Other banks may lose their money, but a "bank" that can give to per cent, on deposits and yet offer the splendid security of £5,000,000 "capital," must be sempiternal in solvency as in name. Resting upon such an assurance, depositors, who know not how easily "companies" and "banks" are formed now-adays, invest their savings, and in too many cases find, when the term has expired, that the "bank" has expired also, and that their money has gone where the bad bankers go-to Valparaiso or San Francisco, This bogus bank swir dle is one that has been regularly worked for years past, and nothing but a stringent Act of Parliament will stop it in the future. Advertising a company that does not exist, and capital of which a minute fraction or perhaps even not one penny has been subscribed, is not a false pretence capable of being used in any indictment for obtaining the monies of depositors: the swindle can be, and, therefore, is carried on with impunity, and the general public hears nothing of the fraud. The robber does not publish the record of his crime, and the robbed, ashamed of their folly and having no efficient civil or criminal remedy, do not care to make known the first of their loss.

Begus financial companies may be classified according to the amount of fraud in their pretensions and transactions. To the lowest rank belong the concerns which are rotten all the way. through. These have no capital, no registration, and no shareholders. They come into existence in the way they ultimately expire-without ceremony and without any previous notice to the public. An office, with a small counter and a big front window, is secured. A gorgeous name and a fancy capital are painted on the window; behind the counter a clerk is installed, and in a small "manager's room" at the back the "company" himself sits, twiddling diamond rings, and awaiting credulous holders of treasured coin. He, the "company," is sometimes a prematurely released felon who finds this kind of robbery more profitable than burglary, and safer; sometimes he is nothing worse than an uncertificated, insolvent. The latter case, however, is rare: Nearly always, he is a man who would not be trusted with a copper if he were not endowed with the glory of supposed incorporation, and unlimited capital. He does not care to lend money; the "bank" depends upon deposits alone, and the longer the term for which these can be got, the better. depositors give him their money for three years he will give them another three years to catch him—an arrangement which suits everyone but the depositor. Sometimes, of course, a man may call himself a "bank" or financial company, and not mean to swindle anyone. But not often. The facilities for robbery are so great that humanity can seldom resist the temptation of it twice. Concerning the law which permits these to flourish as a green upas tree we shall herein-

holders, some capital, and carry on a certain, could be properly opposed. No promoters of class of business on the lending side. These companies usually begin their history by defrauding their shareholders. Two or three "financiers" meet and agree to start the venture. Each of them requires some plunder to requite the use of his name and influence. They, therefore, as a preliminary step, allot to themselves so many shares or so much money, the capital of the embryo company. Then, when shareholders have been captured and operations begun, a false balance-sheet is prepared; the plunder secured by the promoters be ng then abstracted, the balancesheet, if accurate, would show the company to be insolvent. Therefore the figures have to be cooked. This is sometimes done by making a fictitious entry under the head of investments; sometimes forged vouchers for preliminary expenses are put in to square the amount abstracted; sometimes the promoters are guileless and publish a statement proving the company to be insolvent. But, whatever is done, shareholders who have no notice of the boodling are defrauded; and creditors from whom the transaction is hidden are robbed of a part o the security upon which credit was given. We could quote one financial institution whose "promoters" plundered it to the extent of £5000. In another case, more than double that amount was landed, and in each case a crim-nal cooking of the accounts has periodically occurred. These companies, like others of even less reputable character-or rather, class, for character they have none-are marvellously fond of impressing the ignorant by quoting an enormous nominal capital. If £5,000 is required to satisfy the promoting vultures, and £5,000 more for business, the capital will be fixed at, say, £500,000. Of this amount we suppose £10,000 to have been subscribed. The rest is advertised as "Reserve capital, £490,000," and on this amount, as stated, depositors and other creditors rely for their security. But, in reality, it offers no shadow of security. No one is liable for it, as no subscription or allotment of the shares which represent its sum has ever been made. It is a lure to those who may chance to be beguiled; a bait to those who can't see through the attempted, or, perhaps, accidental,

Compared with the "financial institutions" above mentioned the recognised banks, building Wisdivestock 10.02 68 0 b ... societies, and mortgage companies are models of stability. But even in their management many matters which may at any time lead to danger offer large scope for legislative reform. There is, for instance, no check whatever upon the issue of notes—except the fact that the bank-shareholders are liable to the last prany for the amount represented by the notes aforesaid, whether the bank be a "limited" or "unlimited" one. No gold reserve has to be held against notes in circulation, and no deposit of gold in the Treasury on any account is necessary. The only thing that banks are required to do is to furnish sworn quarterly returns. Banks which do not issue notes are not obliged to publish anyreturns whatever. Another weak point in the management of all successful institutions is the treatment of what is humorously described as the "reserve fund." The fund is not represented by any security capable of instant or even of speedy realisation, but is employed, like the bank's capital, for the purposes of loan upon securities liable to extreme depreciation in time of panic, and not often of a kind that could be: speedily realised upon, even in the best of Sheng Taotal leaves to-day or to-morrow for | times. With building societies, the most danger Tientaln to see Li Hung-chang on some business is in the fact that the management can keep as a definite date after the New Year, special of importance. The French man-of-war Turenne on concealing the rottenness of the whole concern, until there is no possibility short of wholes

sale smash remaining. None outside of the directorate can tell at the present time whether any one of half the societies in (say) Sydney are sale. Properties have so depreciated that whereas directors formerly lent on the faith of security deemed ample, they now have only a hope that land may been again and re-establish values at a safe level. It is a boom or # bankruptcy with some societies, but no one can tell how many or which of them, for the public can discover nothing more than directors deign to publish. The matter becomes especially important inasmuch as it concerns a most worthy class of

Although the law as it now stands is powerless to prevent the fraud, or lessen the dangers of which we complain, yet minor evils, upon which it is not our present purpose to dilate, might be decreased if full effect were given to the penal clauses of the Companies' Act. An intelligent prosecutor might use these latter provisions with much profit to himself and great advantage to the community. From nine out of every ten public companies, penalties might be recovered for one or more breaches of the Act: As carelessness and neglect, sometimes, if not generally. wilful, has for a long time past characterised the action of company officers, and a few searches in the proper department would reveal "serious irregularities for which appropriate penalties could be recovered. It may be true that the recklessness, of shareholders and creditors is the primary cause of this negligence, but still. Captain M. Eichel, will leave for the above Ports the directors and officers are responsible to the. law, and could be made to pay for its infraction. In many cases also, there is a criminal as well as a civil remedy to injured parties, a remedy which, once applied, would for a long time Hongkong, 31st August, 1889. prevent directors from issuing balance-sheets like several we could easily cite.

To prevent the larger frauds which we have

described, some new provisions of law are required. A penalty by way of fine or imprisonment is necessary for the fligrant swindles perpetrated by men 'pretending to be registered companies, and offering a security of capital which exists only in imagination. The ordinary criminal process now available is insufficient, for the simple reason that the fraud; is no revealed to the depositor until the perpetrator of it has got out of the jurisdiction, and no one but the depositor could undertake a prosecution. The quotation of enormous nominal capital could be checked by the simple means of taxing the published total to a moderate extent. This would not hamper or unjustly burden a company using its capital for business operations, but would effictually prevent companies from advertising a capital of half-amillion and trading on a fiftieth part of that sum. Or, if a tax were for any, reason deemed undesirable, the difficulty could be met by providing that a company should, not beallowed to commence operations until its whole capital were allotted. Then the shareholders would be liable for the uncalled postion of capital, and creditors would get all the security which they could rightly expect. Another very necessary provision is that all companies accepting deposits, and thus becoming borrowers of "other people's money," should be obliged to furnish sworn returns in the same manner that the banks of issue do now It is impossible to discover any just reason for giving this security of publicity to the holders of bank-notes, while denying it to the holders of bank-deposit receipts. It might 'well be argued that depositors are even more to be considered than note-holders: for while the latter can at once convert the vouchers into gold, the former in most cases have to wait for months before they can apply for payment. Finally-although this is a reform that would 'meet with the vehement opposition of vested interests—we would urge the wisdom of making every financial institution deposit a moderate sum in the Treasury in gold or debentures, as a guarantee of bona fides. The Companies' Act has been so often A grade higher in the way of fraud, are the perverted to the uses of imposition and robbery, financial institutions which have some share- | that no reasonable check to such operation

what was meant to be a stable and permanent company would object to supply such a pecuniary hostage for the benefit of those involved in their operations. | Company-mongers as a class, would inveigh bitterly against any such demand, but they las a class are not deserving of very high legislative consideration. The community would profit hugely by the effectual squelching of the grandsons of the horseleech. - Sydney Bulletin.

CONSUMPTION, Wasting Diseases, and General Debility. Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites; the one supplying strength and flesh—the others giving nerve power and acting as a tonic to the digestion and entire system. But in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites the two are combined, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. "Scott's Emulsion" is perfectly palatable, and is easily digested even by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver | Z E T L A N D Oil. Any Chemist can supply it.-A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China. -[Advt.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE

(From Mesara, Geo. Falconer & Co.'s Register.)	
To-day.	
Flarometer-9 a.m.	20
Barometer-1 p.m	00
Barometer - 4 p.m.,	
Thermometer - 9 a. m.	84
Thermometer- p.m	Bs
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Thermometer-o a.m. (Wet bulb)	Bo
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Thermometer-Minimum (over night)	Во
The state of the s	
1	

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

30th August, 1889.-At 4 p.m.

STATION

Nagasaki Shanghal Amoy Hongkong Halphong Bolinao Manila	90.81 90.85 90.84 80.84 80.88 90.88	50 85 80 88 87	80 68 79 78 69	1W 1W 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E 1E	3 3 3 3 2 3	b od b	000 000 000 000 000 000 000
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Wladwostock Toklo Nagasaki Shanghal Awoy Hongkong Halphong	#0.01 30.04 #0.80 #0.84 #0.03 #0.01 #0.87	68 81 83	06 75 79 97	BER BE BE BE BER BER BER BER BER BER BER	-		0.04

The barometer has risen and gradients are slight. Fine and dry weather provails.

I-Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. s—Temperature in the shade in degrees, Fahramheit. g—Humidity in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being too. e—Direction of the wind to two points. c.—Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale, 6—State of the weather, 8 Bine sky, c Detached clouds, a Driering rain, for a Glocary, 8 Hall, 6 Lightning, a Overcast, Passing showers, a Squally, 8 Rain, 8 Roow, 8 Thunder, w Yialbility, as Dow wet), 19—Rain is facilies, tenths and hundredths. Hongkong Observatory, 11st August, 1880.

Co-oays Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship

Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 3rd September,

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 31st August, 1886.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

". NOTICE. STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.) THE Company's Steamship

"GENERAL WERDER," on or about 5th September. For further, particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAL THE Company's Steamship

" BAYERN."

Captain J. Mergell, will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival with the outward German Mail. For further particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co. Hongkong, 3/st August, 1889.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

INGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUE PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANT-WERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC

PORTS:

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND, LUGGAGE.

V.B .- Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places i

N WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of Sept. 1889, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamship "BAYERN," Captain J. Mergell, with MAILS. PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA. Shipping Orders will be granted till to a.m., Cargo will be received on board until I p.m. Specie and Parcels until 10 a.m.. on the 25th of September, 1889. . (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the AGENCY's Office).

Contents and Value of Packages are required. The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. For further particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co., Hongkong, 31st August 1880.

WANTED.

TOR The Hongkong Telegraph, a CAPABLE SHORT HAND REPORTER, who is a smart paragraphist and reliable proof-reader. Apply, with full particulars, to

THE EDITOR, The Hongkong Telegraph. Hongkong, 31st July, 1889.

Masonic.

REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY, the 3rd September, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 30th August, 1889.

Intimations.

TONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAM-WAYS COMPANY, LTD. TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS. 8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour, 12 to 2 P.M. every half hour. 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour. THURSDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M. SUNDAYS, 10.40 A.M.; 12 to 1.30 P.M. every quarter of an

4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour. 9, 10, 10.30, 11 P.M. Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent. Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office. MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,

General Managers. Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WATERBURY WATCHES, the Handiest, Cheapest, and Best Time-keepers invented.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS MACH \$3 REPAIRS NEVER EXCHED 50 CENTS for each Watch.

Orders from Outports to be accompanied with Remittance for Cost. THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA (Sole, Agents in Japan and China for the Sale of the above Watches,) TO, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Opposite Marine House

Hongkong, soth August, 1888

hntimations...

HONGKONG HOTEL WING to the completion of the NEW WING, increased accommodation is now available for Tiffin and Dinner Parties, etc., also for Public Meetings.

The Hotel is as usual prepared to supply Picnic and Shooting Parties, etc., on moderate terms, with everything that can be desired.

The Hotel can also offer to the Public the best of Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Stores, etc., specially selected by the Company's correspondents in London and on the Continent. For list of prices and particulars, '-

C. M. ROBERTS. Hongkong, 30th August, 1880.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED;

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of 5 % being \$6.25 per Share for the Six Months ended 30th June, 1889, declared at the Ordinary Half Yearly Meeting held on the 26th instant, will be payable at the Premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after THURSDAY. the 20th instant, and Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, No. 14, Praya Central, By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. GILLIES. Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1880. THE SHAMEEN HOTEL AND LAND

COMPANY, LIMITED. I OTICE is hereby given that the STATU-TORY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 2. D'Aguilar Street, on the 17th day of September next, at Noon.

By Order of the Directors, J. A. BARRETTO,

Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS,

THE Twenty-third Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at 4 O'CLOCK P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th instant to 9th proximo, both days inclusive, By Order of the Board of Directors.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1889,

H. G. BROWN AND COMPANY,

TOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, on SATUR-DAY; the 7th day of September next, at 12.30

GIBB. LIVINGSTON & Co., General Managers: Hongkong, 22nd August, 1889.

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & Co. ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS,

CONTRACTORS, YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS,

Kowloon. Hongkong, 6th June, 1880.

SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITALTis. 1,000,000 CAPITAL PAID-UPTls. 600,000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

J. S. PURDON, Esq., Chairman, of Messrs. MAITLAND & Co. H. R. HEARN, Esq., of Messre, ALFRED DENT & Co. E. J. HOGG, Esq.

JOHN WALTER, Esq., Manager the Hong-KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COR-PORATION. A. G. WOOD, Esq., of Messrs. GIBB, LIVING-

BTON & Co. THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

OANS made on MORTGAGE ON LAND, BUILDINGS, &c. PROPERTIES bought and sold. ESTATES MANAGED and all kinds of LAND AGENCY and COMMISSION business conducted.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Shanghai, 19th July, 1889.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL\$5,000,000. PAID UP CAPITAL 2,500,000. RESERVE FUND 1,250,000. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman. Managing Directors. Hon. C. P. CHATER Vice-Chairman.

E. A. SOLOMON, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq. G. E. NOBLE, Esq. LEE SING, Esq.

POON PONG, Esq. BANKERS. THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings. Properties purchased and sold, Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc.,

conducted. Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary, Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1880.

KOWLOON HOTEL. J. C. L. ROUCH......MANAGER.

WINE and SPIRITS of the best quality, ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS LIGAT 1 Hongkoug, 21st January, 1880.

Auctions.

SALE OF LEASEHOLD LOTS OF LAND WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT, SHAMEEN (CANTON),

WEDNESDAY, the 6th November, 1889, at 10 O'CLOCK A.M. CONDITIONS OF SALE.

THE LOTS of LAND Nos. 1, 2, 4 to 6, 7, 8 and to to 23, which form the French Concession of SHAMEEN (Canton) shall be leased for the term of Ninety-nine Years by Public Auction, under the subjoined conditions:—

I .- With a view to acquire the right to appear as a bidder in the sale by auction every party having interest therein shall forward a request in writing to the French Consul at Canton signifying therein that he has taken cognizance of the sale and that he binds himself to observe and perform the said conditions.

II.-The deeds shall consist of extracts of the respective reports of the auction, and these deeds, in which shall be vested the rights of the purchaser, shall be delivered to the purchaser &c., to concerned upon payment of the purchase money and of the fees which shall be claimed by the French Consulate.

III,-The purchaser shall bind himself to crect, within the limit of two years from the time | CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGAof his entrance into possession, on the site of the lot purchased by him, either godowns or dwelling houses or any other buildings whatsoever

in proof of actual nossession. IV .- The purchaser shall, during the said term above mentioned, have the option to assign, sublet or transfer the said lot or any part thereof to any person irrespective of French or other nationality, but he shall nor will, during the said term, assign, sublet or transfer the said premises or any part thereof unto any native of China, and such assignment, sub-lease or transfer, in order that they should be valid, shall be agreed to in a deed duly drawn up at the French Consulate and transcribed in the register "ad hoe" kept in the said Consulate.

V.-It shall be expressly agreed that, if the rent due to the Chinese Government or any taxes, rates and duties whatever shall be unpaid for thirty days after formal demand shall have been made for such payment, or in the event of the purchaser failing to perform or observe any of the terms or conditions of sale, it shall be lawful for the French Consul by right to cancel and annul the interest, right, title and claim of the said lease; and the lessee, when the lease shall have been cancelled and annulled for any reason whatsoever, shall be obliged to vacate any buildings which shall have been erected by him and to forfeit any improvements he shall have carried out without any right to any claim for compensation.

VI.-T' c lessee shall engage to pay, in addi tion to the purchase money, yearly to the French Consul or to any one appointed by the said Consul: -1 2; the sum of 1 500 cash per mow due to the Chinese Government; 2 °; all taxes, rates and duties which shall bereafter be fixed and charged by the French-Municipal Council.

VII.—The lessee shall, agree to obey all such regulations and bye-laws as shall be made or sanctioned for the peace, order and good government of the French Concession in Shameen, and purchasers of foreign nationalities shall-sign before their respective Consul or their representative a declaration by which they shall agree to observe and perform the regulations and bye-laws,

VIII.—No person'shall be deemed a purchaser or lessee definitely, should his solvency not be sufficiently established to the satisfaction of the French Consulate, unless he shall give substantial guarantee either at the time of the purchase or within 24 hours thereof after a demand which shall be put on record in the CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COM: (Dose for Adults 15 to 35 grains troy). SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, made to him, and any offer made by any insolvent person shall be considered null and void; and the next bid shall be held valid in the same way as if no higher bid had been made.

C. IMBAULT HUART, Consul for France. Canton, August 17th, 1889.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

C'ACCONES' SHERRY: PORT, CLARET BRANDIES. WHISKIES MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. SCALES. PAINTS. OILS and VARNISH, BICYCLES and TRICYCLES. SODA WATER MACHINERY. JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS. Apply to

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Bulldings. Hongkong, 19th June, 1888.

FOR SALE.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE (PEAK).

TATELLBURN," on R. B. L. No. 57, has a splendid view, is built of Teak throughout, and has a concrete Tennis Court. Gas laid down.

For full particulars, apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 27th August, 1889.

FOR SALE.

AT THE PEAK.

"BROCKHURST" AND SURROUNDING LAND, COMPRISING R. B. L. No. 1.

THE HOUSE which is substantially built, has recently been enlarged, and commands one of the finest views in the Colony. The site is sufficiently large to allow of several other houses being built thereon. For full particulars, apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED. Hongkong, 22nd August, 1889.

FOR SALE. PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA, complete.

Apply to F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 20th, August, 1889.

NOW READY.

"THE 'CORNER', IN ROPES."

FULL REPORT in Pamphlet form of the sensational trial, POTTS v. RUSTOM-JEE, together with the history of the "Corner, and other interesting particulars.

To be obtained at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH LD.; Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s; Mr. W. BREWER'S; the HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERA-TIVE Co., Ld.; and direct from the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

PRICEFIFTY CENTS. Hongkong, 16th July, 1889.

Intimations.

DIOCESAN HOME AND ORPHANAGE, HONGKONG. CCHOOL DUTIES will be resumed on

MONDAY MORNING, 2nd September. For Admission apply to the HEAD MASTER. Hongkong, 29th August, 1889. THE POLO CLUB.

THERE will be a GENERAL MEETING of the above Club at the Chartered Bank, at NOON, on MONDAY, the and September,

BUSINESS: 1.—To receive the report and the accounts. 2.-To consider the proposition to render the

centre of the Racecourse fit to play Polo on. W. FLETCHER, Capt, R.E., Secretary, Polo Club.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1889. TWO GOOD DRAUGHTSMEN WANTED

for Architect's Office in Hongkong; Euronean or Chinese. Apply, stating salary required,

co Hongkong Telegraph Office. Flongkong, 29th August, 1889

TION COMPANY'S' DEBENTURE, LOAN OF 1886. 6TH DRAWING.

INTEREST DUE and DRAWN BONDS of this LOAN will be payable at the Offices of the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on and after the 1st September

Lists of Drawn Bonds can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

> Agents issuing the Loan. G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager.

Hongkorg, 29th August, 1889 A / RS. BOHM'S PRIVATE BOARDING IVI RESIDENCE will be in future conducted under the name of WINDSOR HOUSE.

-WINDSOR HOUSE,-HONGKONG. 'No. 8' Queen's Road Central,

BOARD AND RESIDENCE. FAVILY HOTEL. This est blishment is situated in a most

central position, opposite the Telegraph Office and two doors from the Chartered Bank. It effers first class accommodation to Residents and Trivellers, has a spacious Dinning Room, and a linge umber of well furnished bed rooms with all comforts. A good table kept, Table d'hote : Breakfast, 8. O A.M ; Tiffin, 1 PM ; Dinner, 7.30.

Beard by the month, day, or single meals, at reasona le rates. Arrangements can be made to serve meals in gentlemen's quarters.

Continental languages spoken. Mrs. BOHM, Proprietrix. Hangkong, 28 h August, 1880

A. G. GORDON & CO., LIMITED.

Engineers, Launch Builders, and Government MISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS.

> WORKS: BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.

OFFICE: CORNER OF PEDDER STREET AND PRAYA.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED. Handbane 1st May, 1890

NOTICE.

TAR. H. UYENO, having CLOSED bis IVI ' Photographic Business in Hongkong, requests that all Claims may be sent in and that amounts due to him may be paid before the 31st Hongkong, 28th August, 1889.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

REGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY. Hongkon'e, 24th Tune, 1881.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

URING the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the Office of our correspondents. Messre. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, and also at the Pavilion of the Republic of Guatemals in the Exhibition, which may be consulted at any time by visitors from

the Far East. Subscribers to this journal may have their letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of Messis. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose services will be placed at the disposal of al

inquirers. Hongkong, 11th March, 1889.

NOTICE.

T. J. COLLACO, 1

LIOUSE AGENT, AUCTIONEER, SHARE BROKER, GENERAL COMMISSION MER-CHANT and Proprietor of the Macao Bath-house. nathing lickets for sale until October 31st, PRICES:

Season (for married couples)\$2.00 Season (for single persons).,..., 1.00 Single Bath 0.10 Towel 0.05

Refreshments supplied on Sunday Mornings from 4 to 8 A.M.

Coffee and Biscuits15 Cents. Macao, 7th August, 1889.

NO.TICE.

TAR. NG SUI-SHANG begs to announce IVI that in compliance with a suggestion made to him by Mr. MITCHELL-INNES, he has now opened an AGENCY for the supply of CHAIR COOLIES at 4, Gough Street, 1st Floor, and is prepared to supply them on the conditions and at the rates mentioned in Mr. Mitchell-Innes' circular, copies of which can be had on application to the Agency. He trusts that the Agency may be the means of putting an end to the present unsatisfactory state of affairs by supplying Masters with Good Coolies, and at the same time affording the latter regular employment. N.B.—The Agency will also be prepared to supply Jinricksha and House Coolies if desired. Hongkong, 28th August, 1889.

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG. STEAMERS. FROM. DATE DUE. AGENTS. Gaw Quan Sia London September 1st Jardine, Matheson & Co. Clyde London September 1st P. & O. S. N. Co. September and D. Sassoon, Sons & Co. Arratoon Apcar Calcutta..... Melpomeno Austro-Hung, Lloyd's Co. Bayern Bremen September 4th Melcbers & Co. .. Bombay..... September 5th...... P. & O. S. N. Co.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF EXAVING
London, &c., via Suez Canal		P. & O. S. N. Co	Sept. 11th, at noon.
London (direct)	Shanghai	P. & O. S. N. Co	About Sept. 14, noor
London, via Suez Canal	Bellerophon	Butterfield & Swire	September 4th.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Volga	Messageries Maritimes.	Sept. 12th, at noon.
Havre, London, &c	Carmarthenshire	Adamson, Bell & Co	About Sept. 7th.
Havre and Hamburg	Frigga	Siemssen & Co	Sept. 6th, at 10 a.m.
Bremen. via Ports of Call.,	Bayern	Melchers & Co	Sept. 25th, at 4 p.m.
Genoa, via Bombay, &c	Bormida	Carlowitz & Co	Sept. 6th, at noon.
Trieste, via Straits, &c	Melpomene	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.	Sept. 10th, at noon.
San Francisco, via Yhama	City of Peking	Pacific Mail S. S. Co	Sept. 19th, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, via Y'hama	Belgic	O. & O. S. S. Co	Sept. 10th, at 1 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via K., &c.	Batavia	Adamson, Bell & Co	Sept. 12th, at noon.
Sydney, Melbourne, &c	Airlie		Sept. 3rd, at 4 p.m.
Australian Ports, &c	Kent	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	About Sept. 4th.
Port Darwin, &c		Butterfield & Swire	September 22nd.
Calcutta, via Straits		D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Sept, 6th, at noon,
Straits, Colombo & Bombay	Gwalior	P. & O. S. N. Co	Sept. 12th, at noon.
Sandakan, Kudat, &c	Memnon	Butterfield & Swire	September 15th,
Yokohama and Kobe	Lydia		Sept. 2nd, at 2 p.m.
Yokohama, Kobe, &c	General Werder		About Sept. 5th.
Tientsin	Kwongsang	Iardine, Matheson & Co.	About Sent. 5th.
Shanghai, via Amoy Shanghai"	Titan	Butterfield & Swire	Sept. and, daylight.
Shanghai"	(lyde	P. & O. S. N. Co	Quick despatch.
Shanghai	Bayern	Melchers & Co	Quick despatch.
Manila, via Amoy	Don Juan	Brandão & Co	Sent and at # n.m.
Amoy	Almora	lardine. Matheson & Co.	Sept. and, at noon!
Swatow, Amoy, &c	Fokien	Douglas Lapraile & Co	To-morrow, daylight
Coast Ports	Namon	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Sept. ard. at to a.m.



Br. Unorr's ANTIPYRINE.

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at JUSTUS LEMBKE & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai-Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations !

[330

Hongkong 29th May, 1889.

NOTICE. HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand. ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate stops will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES. Secretary, Honokong, with Animet exte

CANTON. THE NEW ORIENTAL HOTEL (FORMERLY THE CANTON HOTEL), Opposite the Steamboat Company's Wharf.

THIS HOTEL, which has been partially rebuilt and thoroughly renovated, and now offers the best accommodation for tourists and visitors to Canton, will be re-opened on the 20th

A first class table kept, with WINES, SPIRITS, etc., of the best quality only, and the charges are extremely moderate. A WELL FURNISHED BILLIARD ROOM.

A. F. DO ROZARIO, Manager. Canton, 11th June 1889.

TUCK KEE, CHIP'S COMPRADORE

FAMILY GENERAL DEALER, No. 18, HING LOOMS STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 26th August, 1889. [1060]

MATION F. Blackhead & Co.

PROVISION MERCHANTS NAVY CONTRACTORS.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS No. 11. Praya Central, (Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

RAHTJEN'S GENUINE

THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS PRESERVATIVE AGAINST ROTTING, DECAY, &c., of WOOD.



BAPOLIO **ENOCH MORGAN'S SON'S** SAPOLIO

OR GENERAL CLEANING PURPOSES CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS.

MAX HAASEN'S FRANKFURT on M. CONSERVED MEATS. VEGETABLES and FRUIT CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hem-

SWEDISH TAR and OREGON PINE LUMBER. FLENSBURG STOCKBEER. ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS'

MACHINERY AND TOOLS. EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK

REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE Hongkong, 26th June, 1889.

G. FALCONER & CO., I TATCH and CHRONOMETER MANU. FACTURERS and JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS. No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [742

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO., CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS, CHARTS and BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. Sole Agents for Louis Andemars' Watches awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition: and for Voigtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES. MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES. No. 8, Queen,'s Road Central, [784]

Motices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF Messrs. C. GUIEU, J. ROSSELET, and MULLER in our Hongkong Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

Mr. G. GIRAULT ASSUMED CHARGE on the 1st Instant, and will continue under the Style

GUIEU FRERES.

Mr. J. ROSSELET, taking Charge of the Liquidation of the Old Firm, requests that all Claims against it may be forwarded to him, and all amounts due paid into his hands or against receipt signed by himself p.p.a. GUIEU FRERES.

C. GUIEU, J. ROSSELET, and J. MULLER. respectfully thank their Customers and the Public for their kind patronage, and hope that heir successors will meet with the same encouraging support. Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. [10671

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

URING my temporary absence, Mr. KENNARD DAVIS will sign Policies and transact the business of this Branch. By Order of the Court of Directors,

B. C. T. GRAY, Acting Agent. Hongkong, 28th August, 1889.

NOTICE.

HAVE this day commenced business as SHARE & PROPERTY BROKER & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

A. MARQUIS. Hongkong, 31st August, 1880.

Unsurances.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED :30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

STG. payable at death, would cost at the rate of :-£ 6 18 0 per quarter (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life or £ 9 11 6 , (b) If premiums are limited

"to 20 years ;" or Lit 46 " (c) If premiums are limited (d) If the Sum Assured is or £13 0 0 " made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

* A FTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance: after five years a man Assured under plan 5 would be entitled to a Free Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., £250, should be wish to discontinue future payments.

The same provisons if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) £8.150, (b) £11.50, (c) £13.24, (d) £27.0.8 per quarter.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance. THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED,

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE. 810-4]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG. Agents for the above Company, are possession.

prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates. REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,

Agents. Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE

ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON. THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and

LIFE at Current Rates. REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Hongkong, 1st July, 1889

LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at CURRENT RATES. EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.,

Hongkong, 6th August, 1889. NOTICE:

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISES at CURRENT RATES on GOODS. &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world

payable at any of its Agencies. . Woo lin yuen HEAD OFFICE. No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

GENERAL NOTICE. THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, } \$833,333-33 RESERVE FUND \$318,000,00. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. LER SING, Esq. LO YEUR MOON, Esq.

LOU TEO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.--HO AMEL ARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the

world. HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST. Horgkong, 17th December, 1885. 1858

NOW READY. THE PRAYA RECLAMATION SCHEME.

A FULL ACCOUNT of the proceedings in connection with this gigantic undertaking, reprinted from the Hongkong Telegraph. With plan of the city of Victoria, showing the intended

PRICEONE DOLLAR. To be obtained at Mesers, KELLY & WALSH, LD.; Messis. LANK, CRAWFORD & Co.'s; and Mr. W. BREWER'S. Hongkong, 12th July, 1888.

To be Let.

TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

TO. 4: QUEEN'S GARDENS, Rent \$90 Apply to

G. C. ANDERSON. 13. Praya Central. Hongkong, 4th June, 1889.

TO LET.

ROM 1st August, 1889, either with or without Machinery, the Company's spacious: GODOWN and YARD at Bowrington known as the Hongkong Steam Laundry Company, (Limited) A. O'D. GOURDIN,

Hongkong, 24th July, 1889.

TO BROKERS AND OTHERS. THREE ROOMS TO BE LET IN VICTORIA BUILDINGS, on Ground Floor, and with separate entrances, at \$45 a month each.

Apply to ARTHUR B. RODYK, 2, D'Aguilar Street.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., (Ld.)

Manager.

Hongkong; 27th August, 1889.

TO LET. THE TOP FLOOR of the premises in ICE House LANE belonging to the Hongkong Ice Co., Limited, suitable for Offices. - Possession on 1st October, next.

Apply to the Manager at the Depot or to: JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 17th August, 1889.

TO LET. (With Immediate Possession).

EUROPEAN HOUSE at High Street, formerly occupied by Mr. HAZELAND. Apply to AH YON,

No. 80, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1889.

HOUSE TO LET AT MACAO. COMMODIOUS FIVE-ROOMED. HOUSE in the Largo do Senado, Macao, with Bath-room, Cook-houses and Servants Quarters. Furnished throughout with English. American, and Chinese-made furniture.

Apply to THEOBALD J. COLLACO. Macao, 7th August, 1889.

TO LET. TO OOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS." No. 4. SEYMOUR TERRACE. From 1st lune. No o. SEYMOUR TERRACE.

WESTBOURNE VILLAS. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1889. TO BE LET.

"HIRD FLOOR No. 5. Duddell Street, containing 4 large light and siry rooms, 2 small rooms, and 2 bathrooms. Gas and Water THE Undersigned having been appointed laid on. Rent \$70 per month. Immediate

> Apply to clo Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 11th July, 1889.

A.T Bonham Road, "RHEDA," a SIX ROOMED BUNGALOW with Tennis Court Possession from the 1st July, 1889.

. M. BASA.

W. P. MOORE.

TO LET.

No. 7, Remedios Terrace. Hongkong, 17th June, 1889. TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOM with small Bedroom attached Apply to CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ld.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1889.

TO LET. SMALL GODOWN and OFFICE in No. 35. Wellington Street.

Flongkong, 14th August, 1889.

Ber tentioned TO LET.

LJOUSE No. 2, "SMITH'S VILLAS" Maga-L. zine Gap, a spacious five roomed HOUSE, with basement and outhouse, excellent view. Expected to be ready 1st August next.

Apply to F. BLACKHEAD & Co. Hongkong, and July, 1889.

N O. W PRICEFIFTY CENTS. THE LAW OF STORM

EASTERN SEAS, med Mary hop the head strack W. DOBERCK.

GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER. MAY BE PROCURED AT

Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Hongkong, Lane, Crawford & Co. G. Falconer & Co.

C. J. Gaupp & Co. F. Blackhead & Co. Heuermann, Herbst & Co. More & Selmund.

MacEwen, Prickel & Co. Mr. W. Brewer, The "Hongkong Telegraph" Office Mesurs Quelch & Co., Swatow.

Mr. N. Moalle, Amoy. Mesers, Hedge & Co., Foochow. Mossia Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghal Mesers Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Yokohama. Hongtong, 20th September, 1884.

No. 6, Polder's Still, in the city of Timeley Monday